Hb.; Idaea flaveolaria, Hb.; Scoria lineata, Scop.; Agrotis exclamationis, L.; Coscinia cribraria, L.; Odezia atrata; Erannis marginaria; Z. stoechadis race dubia, Stdgr.; Z. trifolii, Esp.; Barathra brassicae, L. var.; Enpithecia linariata, Schiff.; Acidalia immorata, L.; Perizoma albulata, Schiff.; Cnephasia argentaria, Ch.; Cabera pusaria, L.; Paedisca kollariaria, Hg.; Crambus dumetellus, Hb.; H. oleracea; Hydroecia nictitans, Bork.; Miana strigilis, Clerck.; Diacrisia sannio (russula); Boarmia punctinalis (consortaria).

Hymenoptera.—Allantus arcuatus; Andrena morio; Psithyrus barbutellus form maxillosus, Klug.; Allantus perkinsi; Megalodontes klugi, Leach; Hylotoma cyanocrocea; Chalicodoma muraria; Macrophya annulata; Tenthredella mesomella; Allantus marginellus; Odynerus parietum, L.; Teuthredo rossii, Panz.; Psithyrus rupestris, Fab.; Bombus ligusticus; Amblyteles infractorius, Panz. &; Barichneumon bilunulatus, Grav. &; Campoplex angustatus, Thoms. &;

Protichneumon fuscipennis, Wesm. 3.

PARANEUROPTERA.—Libellula quadrimaculata; Orthetrum cancellatum, McLach; Anax imperator, Leech, 1 male, sitting resting on herbage

23.vi.33, wings a little worn; there were others.

Diptera.—Pamponerus germanicus, L.; Dioctria atricapilla, Mg.; Stratiomys furcata, F.; Hemipenthes morio, L.; Melanostoma mellinum, L.; Pachyrrhina crocata, L.; Volucella pellucens; Volucella bombylans; Anthrax velutina.

Coleoptera.—Molytes glabratus, F.; Cryptocephalus aureolus, Suf.; C. schaefferi, Schk.; C. hypochaeridis, L.; Grammoptera femorata, Fabr.; Crepidocera ferruginea, Scop.; Cicindela hybrida, L.; Hoplia philanthus Füss.; Hoplia farinosa, L.; Phyllopertha horticola, L.; Cetonia aurata, L.; Henicopus ater; Trichodes alvearius, Fabr.; Cebrio lepturoides: Orsodacna cerasi, L.; Polydrusus lateralis, Sch.; Acamaeops collaris, L.; Crytocephalus hypochaeridis.

ORTHOPTERA. — Chorthippus parallellus, Zett., larva.

Rhyncota.—Elasmucha ferrugata, F.; Lopus gothicus, L.; Triecophora intermedia, K.B.M.; Reduvius personatus.

ALTITUDES.—The altitudes I give are, at best, approximate.

Practically all guide books and maps differ.

I left Oulx by through carriage to Paris the night of 13th July. In conclusion I wish to express my best thanks to those many naturalists, who have helped me to make this article correct.

Aberrations of British Geometridae.

By E. A. COCKAYNE, D.M., F.R.C.P., F.R.E.S.

The following mutations are all recurrent and so definite that they appear to me to be worthy of aberrational names.

Abraxas grossulariata, L. ab. aurivestita, ab. nov.

The two rows of postmedian black spots, which usually enclose an orange fascia are confluent and form a single band, and the whole of the ground colour of the forewing proximal to this band is deep orange. The black spots on the hindwings are elongated to a varying degree.

My example was bred by J. Riches from a North London larva, and

I have seen three more specimens in the Tring Museum.

Abraxas sylvata, Scop. ab. glomerata, ab. nov.

The postmedian fascia is displaced towards the base and the whole of the forewing proximal to it is completely, or almost completely, suffused with grey and rust colour. The grey markings along the termen are reduced or absent. The postmedian fascia on the hindwing is also displaced towards the base and sometimes united along the outer margin to the grey basal mark, while the discal spot is displaced away from the base and confluent or nearly confluent with the postmedian fascia.

I have two examples from the Maddison collection, taken at Sledmere in 1898, and another taken in Yorkshire by B. H. Crabtree, is figured in Barrett's *British Lepidoptera*, Pl. 320. fig. 1.f.

Epione vespertaria, Fb. ab. fulva, ab. nov. Male.

The ground colour of both wings is tawny (Ridgway) and without strigulations on either surface. The antemedian line and the border distal to the postmedian line is deep quaker drab (Ridgway), much

more leaden in hue than in typical specimens.

The form is a recurrent one at Strensall Common, Yorkshire, where my specimen was taken by A. Smith in 1917. The ground colour varies from deep dark chestnut-brown, as Barrett describes the one depicted on Plate 298. fig. 2 d., to a darker and duller brown like the one figured in the *Entomologist*, 1878. Pl. 2. fig. 8.

Nomenclature. The List.

By Hy. J. TURNER, F.R.E.S., F.R.H.S.

(Continued from page 109.)

Returning to the restriction of Oken in 1815 in placing (restricting) all the "blues" under Lycaena, we must take note of Leach who classified the Lepidoptera, in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, vol. IX. pt. 1, p. 129, in the same year 1815. In the latter List Leach included in Lycaena both "coppers" and "blues" as follow:—Lycaena (a) dispar, chryseis, virgaureae, phlaeas, rubi. (b) coridon, adonis, dorylas, argus, idas, artaxerxes, alsus, argiolus, cimon. If Oken's work was issued first Leach's inclusion of the "coppers" was erroneous. If, on the other hand, Leach's work was first, Oken's restriction was perfectly in order, and the genus name Lycaena in either eventuality henceforth must designate the blues. Still no type was chosen from among the "blues" until Scudder in 1872 in Sys. Rev. 36, selected endymion = meleager. This however could not stand as meleager was congeneric with icarus, which, under the name argus, had been selected as illustrative of his genus Polyonmatus by Latreille in 1804. However, Latreille in 1805 (Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins. XIV.pp. 16-123) and again in 1809 (Gen. Crust. et Ins. IV.) showed that he understood by his genus Polyommatus the whole of the "hairstreaks," "coppers" and "blues," and thus the name Polyommatus was only a synonym of the name Lycaena of Fabricius. Kirby in 1896 Hand Lep. II. 90, dealt with this question but, treated Oken and Leach illogically and reasserted phlaeas as the type of Lycaena in error. We are thus brought down to Tutt in 1906, Ent. Rec. XVIII. 130, where he stated the position as he saw it and actually fixed the type as arion, but